Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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"HOME TRUTHS."

Extract from the Speech of John Reed, of Mass., in the House of Representatives.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Keim) and the gentleman from Massachusetts have defined democracy. Their definition, as far as I could comprehend it, was "that democracy is *love* of the People, *confidence* in the People, and *love of economy*." That, on the other hand, Whigs have no love of the People, and are anxious to have a strong Government. A French philosopher and politician, I believe Mirabeau, said "words were things." It is certainly true to a considerable extent. The words democrat and democracy have passed current for love of the People. It has now come to be questioned. On examination it is often found counterfeit—a gold humbug or shin plaster. Words and professions are cheap. They cost nothing, are worth what they cost. Love of the People, in very many cases, means love of themselves and the votes of the People.

"But if, in the days of Hamilton, or any day since, any desire among the Whigs existed for a stronger Government, as it is termed—more power in the Executive—Gen. Jackson corrected the error. He cured the disease by administering calomel in full doses. He exercised power that Hamilton never dreamed of He dictated. He vetoed, and if there was a probability that a bill would pass by two-thirds of Congress, the constitutional majority, he executed his purpose by pocketing the bill and not returning it to Congress. What writer upon the Constitution ever contemplated such exercise of Executive power and prerogative! He broke down and destroyed what he disliked, and crushed friends and foes who dared to resist his will in indiscriminate ruin. And, as the People were taught and believed it was all for the love of the People, they cried amen. But the Whigs, if they or any of them ever desired what is called a stronger Government—more power in the Executive—desire it no longer. I trust they will execute what Gen. Jackson professed and promised, and never did perform, and compel his successor, who professes to tread in his steps, to regard their professions of democracy. If we succeed in choosing Gen. Harrison, President, (and I now hope and believe we shall,) he will remain in office but four years. He makes no hollow deceptive professions. He will not be a candidate for re-election. It is high time that the People, the electors in the United States, should look beyond professions. By their fruits ye shall know them. There is a small tree in the forest, in this District, that blossoms most profusely, and the blossoms cover the very body of the tree as well as the limbs; their color is crimson, but it bears no fruit. It is called the Judas tree. It is a fit emblem of many politicians, who begin and end in empty professions."

Philo White—Treed Again.—Our old acquaintance, Col. Philo White, Purser in the Navy, and doer of odd jobs, having found N. Carolina too hot for him, has been located once more by the Administration in the Editorial chair of a newspaper in Ohio. See the following,—

From the Wilmington (Ohio) Republican.

"The party at Washington city—Van Buren included, of course—have sent another office holder to the West to edit a loco foco paper. His name is Philo White, and has taken charge of the Georgetown (O.) Standard. He is an officer of the navy, drawing his regular pay from the public treasury—and receives a handsome sum for editing a federal paper."

This Purser must have a long purse by this time, since he has been serving in the double capacity of Purser and Editor since 1830; and doubtless deriving ample pay in both capacities. In the one from the Treasury, and in the other from the secret service fund, which the President has the disposal of. In 1834 and 1835, this man was Editor of the Raleigh Standard; last year, if we mistake not, he was Editor of a paper in Wisconsin; this Spring he has been writing for the Western Carolinian, in the vain endeavor to sustain Mr. Fisher, in his outrageous imposition upon the Whigs of that District; and now we find him in Ohio. Will the people tolerate this interference of the Administration with the freedom of elections? this abandonment of duty by a paid public officer? this support of newspapers out of the public treasury? We know they will not.—They will hurl the corrupt party from power. *Fayetteville Obs.*

From the Richmond Whig.

Extraordinary or Temporary Expenses,

This is the excuse of the Feds for their profligate waste of the public money—this their apology for squandering more public money than any two administrations which have preceded them in time of peace—and out stripping even the expenditures during the war. They admit the fact that the aggregate of their expenditures exceeds all former time—but their *permanent* expenditures are small, they say. *These*, however, according to the official table published yesterday, are nearly double the expenditures of the *extravagant* Administration of John Q. Adams. They amount to upwards of 13 millions, while Adams' were little more than 7 millions.

But the excess over the 13 millions, running up to 37 millions, is all owing to the "*extraordinary or temporary expenditures!*" Benton must suppose the people to be the veriest fools on earth to be gulled by such an excuse! These *extraordinary or temporary expenditures* are the very ones of which they complain. The *permanent and necessary* expenses for the support of Government, they are willing to defray. But these stupendous *contingencies*, lavished upon favourites or employed in electioneering, are those which excite and justify the censure of the public.

The country is under obligations to Benton for calling upon Woodbury to separate the *permanent* or *necessary* expenditures from the *temporary* or *unnecessary*, and placing them in juxtaposition, that every man may see and understand them. As will be seen by the Treasury statement published yesterday, the *permanent* expenses for the last three years, and the *temporary* or *extraordinary*, or *unnecessary* for the same time, are—

	Permanent Expenses.	*Temporary or unnecessary*
1837,	$13 098 331 93	$37,265 037 15
1838,	13 037 594 44	39,455,438 35
1839,	13,325,800 08	37,129,369 80

Subtract the first from the last, and the difference will give some idea of the immense amount of public money uselessly or corruptly squandered.

Harrison among the People.

From the Ohio Confederate, of 11th inst.

General Harrison left Cincinnati on Thursday; he arrived here, a distance of 120 miles, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Friday. He was on his feet, receiving the calls and congratulations of our citizens, for hours after his arrival. In the evening he repaired, by invitation, to the Log Cabin, where additional hundreds had congregated to meet this beloved and venerated patriot. Here, with the frankness and unreservedness which have marked his character through life, did he mingle for two hours with the "Log Cabin boys" of the Capital. Long before the sun, and before our youth were astir, the General was, on the morning of the morrow, up and out. Having breakfasted with a friend at a remote part of the city, he was soon again surrounded by the multitude of our people who refused to be satisfied without seeing him and exchanging salutations. The period of his departure was at hand; the crowd increased; it was impossible that in the brief interval every one could be presented individually to the General, and all were anxious to see and hear him. At the instance of a friend, who noticed the popular solicitude, the General, from the platform of the National Hotel, addressed the people for an hour or more. We wish that every man in America had heard that speech. How would the defamers of this great and good man have dwindled in their estimation into merited insignificance. How would the slanderers who impute to him motives which never actuated him, and opinions which he never cherished, and who infamously ascribe to him *imbecility* and *decrepitude* and *cowardice*—how would these slanderers have been indignantly rebuked by the righteous judgment of an honest and insulted people! But as they did not and could not hear it, we will endeavor to possess them of its substance. We took no notes. Neither General Harrison nor any other person thought of his making a public address two minutes before he commenced it. It arose out of the circumstances which surrounded him at the moment; and signally illustrated a quality of his character to which we have before alluded; the ability always to say and to do exactly what is *proper* to be said and done. The reader will bear in mind, therefore, that we profess only to give him the subject matter, not the style and expression of

GEN. HARRISON'S REMARKS.

Gen. Harrison said he was greatly indebted to his fellow-citizens of Columbus and Franklin county—the most cordial hospitality had at all times been accorded to him by them. So long ago as the time when he was honored with the command of the "Northwestern Army," and held his head-quarters at Franklinton, on the other side of the river, it was his fortune to find in the people of Franklin county not only good citizens, but patriots and soldiers. Their unvarying kindness to him had laid him under many previous obligations, and their generous attentions on the present occasion he cheerfully and gratefully acknowledged.

He said he had no intention to detain his friends by making a speech, and he did so in obedience to what he understood to be the desire of those whom he addressed. He was not surprised that public curiosity was awakened in refence to some things which had been lately published concerning him, nor was he unwilling to satisfy the feelings of his fellow-citizens by such proper explanations as became him, in his present position before the country. He confessed that he had suffered deep mortification, since he had been placed before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift—nay, the most exalted station in the world—that any portion of his countrymen should think it necessary or expedient to abuse, slander, or villify him. His sorrow arose not so much from personal—dear as was to him the humble reputation he had earned—as from public considerations. He might draw consolation, under this species of injury, from the revelations of history, which showed that the best of men, who had devoted their lives to the public service, had been the victims of traduction. But virtue and truth are the foundations of our republican system. When these are disregarded, our free institutions must fail; he looked, therefore, at symptoms of demoralization with sincere regret, as betokening danger to public liberty. A part of the political press, supporting the existing administration, and certain partizans of Mr. Van Buren, also a candidate for that high office, to which some of those whom he addressed desired to elevate him, had invented and propagated many calumnies against him, but he proposed on the present occasion to speak of one only of the numerous perversions and slanders which filled the columns of the newspapers and misrepresented his character and conduct. He alluded to the story of his famous "Confidential Committee," as they called it. "The story goes," said General Harrison, "that I have not only a committee of conscience keepers, but that they put me in a cage, fastened with iron bars, and keep me in that." [To one who looked at his bright and sparkling eye—the light which beamed in its rich expression—the smile which played upon his countenance, blending the lineaments of benevolence and firmness—who remembered also that he was listening to the voice of a son of old Gov. Harrison, one of "the signers," the pupil of old "Mad Anthony," the hero of Tippecanoe, the defender of Fort Meigs, the conqueror of Proctor—the idea of Wm. Henry Harrison in a cage! was irresistibly ludicrous!]

When the laughter had subsided, the General proceeded. "I have no committee, fellow citizens, confidential or other. It is true that I employed my friend, Major Gwynn, to aid me in returning replies to some of the numerous questions propounded to me by letters. But to such only as one man could answer as well as another. There is scarcely a question of a political nature now agitating the public mind, on which I have not long since promulgated my opinions, by speeches, published letters or official acts. A large majority of letters addressed to me purported to seek my views of Abolition, U. S. Bank, and other matters concerning which my views were already in possession of the public. The most suitable answer to these—and to well intentioned persons the most satisfactory—was a reference to the documents in which my opinions already expressed were to be found. Such answers I entrusted to my well-tried and faithful friend, Major Gwynn. Letters requiring more particular attention I answered myself. Every body who knows Major Gwynn knows that he is not one whom I would employ to write a political letter. He is a self made man—a soldier and a gentleman—but neither a politician nor a scholar. I asked the service of him, because he was my friend, and I confided in him, and it was plain and simple. My habit is to receive, open and read my letters myself. Such as require special attention, I reply to myself. Such as may be easily answered by another, I hand to my friend, with an endorsation indicating where the information sought may be found—as thus—"Refer the writer to speech at Vincennes"—or "the answer is seen in my letter to Mr. Denny," &c. But it seems that Major Gwynn was Chairman of a Committee of the Citizens of Cincinnati or of Hamilton County. When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, and as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynn. But, it seems, when the answer was prepared it was signed also by his colleagues of the County or City Committee. Of all this I knew nothing—nor in their capacity of Committee had they any thing to do with my letters. Yet by a little mistake and much perversion these gentlemen have been erected into a committee of my conscience-keepers, and made to shut me up in a cage to prevent me from answering interrogatories. Gen. Harrison remarked that, had he, indeed, called to his assistance the services of a friend in conducting his correspondence, he would have had high authority to justify him in the measure. It had been said of General Washington that many of the papers which bear his signature were written by others, and he believed it had never been contradicted; and Gen. Breckenbridge, aid to General Jackson in the late war, had represented himself to be the author of much of General Jackson's correspondence. But he had not done so, to any extent or in any other sense than as he had now explained it—in requesting Major Gwynn to refer those addressing inquiries to him, to the public sources of information. And he would here say, that in all his public life, civil and military, there was no letter, report, speech or order, bearing his name, which was not written wholly by his own hand. He said, to open, read, and *answer* all the letters received by him was physically impossible, though he should do nothing else whatever. To give his hearers an idea of the labor it would require, he said, a gentleman then present was with him the morning he left Cincinnati when he took from the Post Office 16 letters—there were usually half the number at the Post Office near his residence—24 letters per day. Could any man, he asked, give the requisite attention to such a daily correspondence, even to the neglect of every other engagement? True it was, that many communications were sent him which were not entitled to his notice—sent by persons who had no other object but to draw from him something which might be used to his injury and the injury of the cause with which he was identified—yet, there were enough of those which claimed his respectful consideration for the sources from which they came and the subjects to which they referred, to occupy more time and labor than any one man could bestow upon them.

General Harrison said he had alluded particularly to this matter of the committee because it had so recently been the occasion of so much animadversion by his political adversaries. But it was one only of many misrepresentations of him, his conduct, his principles and his opinions with which the party press was teeming. He said it would occupy him many hours to discuss them, if it were necessary or proper for him to do so. He referred, however, to the Richmond Enquirer—and expressed his surprise at the manner in which his name and character had been treated by that paper. He did so, as it afforded an example of the prostitution of the press to party purposes. That paper, which formerly did him more than justice and paid him the highest compliments as a soldier and civilian—whose editor at one time could designate no other man whom he considered so well qualified for the responsible place of Secretary of War—was now lending itself to the circulation of the most discreditable calumnies against him, and endeavoring to persuade his countrymen that he was a coward and a federalist. He alluded to the evidence upon which the Enquirer sought to fasten the accusation that he was a black-cockade Federalist—i. e.—the remarks of Mr. Randolph in the Senate of the U. S. He said that the attack of Mr. Randolph was met at the moment it was made and effectually disproved. He passed a high encomium upon the genius of that remarkable man, and said, that those who knew Mr Randolph, knew that he never gave up a point in debate, or receded from his ground any where, until convicted of error. The fact that he made no reply to his answer to the charge, is proof to any familiar with his character that he himself was satisfied that he had erred. General Harrison explained the foundation of Mr. Randolph's charge, made at a moment of temporary irritation. He said that old Mr. Adams refused to adopt against France the measures which his party desired, and showed himself in that respect, at least, more of an American than a Partizan. It was that course of policy of Mr. Adams which commanded his approbation and induced him so to express himself, at the time. Mr. Randolph remembered the expression, but probably forgot the particular subject of it, and thus the very fact which proved him to belong to the Republican party of 1800, long years afterward, is separated from its attendant circumstances and used to prove him a Federalist. General Harrison expressed himself with much earnestness on the injustice which was thus attempted to be inflicted on his character in his native state, in which, when truth and virtue and honor had suffered violence every where else, he had hoped they would survive.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gross misrepresentations or absolute falsehoods—industriously and shamefully propagated by a party press. "It seems almost incredible, fellow-citizens," said he, "but it is true that from a long speech, filling several columns of a paper, two short sentences have been taken from different parts of it,—these two sentences separated from their context, are put together, my name attached to them, and published throughout the land as an authentic document." He deplored that state of public sentiment which could tolerate such a system of party action, and trusted for the honor of his country and the hopes of liberty that the reformation of such abuses would soon be wrought out by the force of a pure and healthy public opinion.

"Why, fellow-citizens," said General Harrison, "I have recently, in that House (pointing to the state house) been charged with high offences against my country, which, if true, ought to cost me my life. Yes," continued he, "accusations were there laid to my charge which, being established, would subject me, even now, to the severest penalties which military law inflicts—for I have always held that an officer may not escape the responsibilities of misconduct by resigning his commission. These charges are not made by my companions in arms, by the eye-witnesses of my actions, by the great and good and brave men who fought by my side or under my command. *They* tell a different story. But *their* evidence, clear, unequivocal and distinct—the testimony of Governor Shelby, the venerable hero of King's Mountain, of the gallant Perry, and of many brave and generous spirits who saw and knew and participated in all the operations connected with the battle of the Thames—the evidence of impartial and honorable men, the concurrent records of history and the authority of universal public opinion, are all cast aside, in deference to the reckless assertions of those who were either not in being or dandled in the arms of their nurses!" General Harrison said, he acknowledged that these calumnies were disagreeable to him. His good name, such as it was, was his most precious treasure—and he did not like to have it mangled by such calumniators. Were it his land which they were seeking to destroy—were it the title deeds to his farm they are endeavoring to mutilate, he could bear their efforts with patience and smile even at their success. But he confessed, notwithstanding his perfect confidence in the justice of his country and the decision of an impartial posterity, that these ruthless attacks upon his military character affected him unpleasantly. This policy of his adversaries constrained him to consider himself as now on trial before his country. He was not reluctant to be tried fairly.—The American people being his Court and Jury; his adversaries held to those rules of evidence established by common sense and common right; he feared not the results of the strictest scrutiny, and would cheerfully submit to the decision of a virtuous and enlightened community. He asked but fair dealing and final justice—no more.

General Harrison alluded to several other instances of gratuitous and unfounded calumny, having no shadow of apology in any fact for their invention and publication. He spoke of the battle of Tippecanoe—of the death of the brave and lamented Daviess, whose fall had been ascribed to him. He said the whole story about the white horse was entirely false, and that the fate of the gallant Kentuckian had no connection whatever with his own white mare which, by accident, was not rode on that occasion by any one. In remarking upon the slanders connected with the battle of Tippecanoe, he said, their refutation, one and all, was found in the proceedings of the Legislature of Kentucky, and especially in the extraordinary confidence reposed in him by the gallant Governor and people of that state, when they subsequently honored him with the command of their army, composed of the choicest spirits of the land, the best blood of Kentucky. Gen. Harrison spoke with deep emotion of the trust reposed in him by Kentucky on the occasion allud ed to, and said, that the commission which made him the Commander of that brave and patriotic army of Kentuckians, he had always held as the most honorable commission which it had been the fortune of his life to have conferred upon him.

He referred to a very recent story—got up in his own neighborhood—and sent forth to the world corroborated by the sanctity of an affidavit—which represented him as confessing to a young man on a steamboat that he was an abolitionist, and that although he voted against restrictions on Missouri, he did so in opposition to the suggestion of his conscience, &c. He said the narrative bore on its face the proofs of its absolute falsity—and when he pronounced it a fabrication without the semblance of a fact or word for its basis, it was not because he thought it required a contradiction, but to evince the recklessness and desperation of his political enemies, who seemed to have given up every ground of hope, save that which they found in villifying his name. "It is a melancholy fact, fellow-citizens," said Gen. Harrison, "that the advocates of Mr. Van Buren should so far forget what belongs to the character of an American citizen, and do so much violence to the nature of our free institutions, as to place the great political contest in which we are now striving upon an issue such as this. I would not accept the lofty station, to which some of you are proposing to elevate me, if it came to me by such means. I would not, if I had the power to prevent it, allow the fair fame of my competitor to be unjustly assailed and wounded even for the attainment of that lofty aim of a noble ambition. Nay, I have often defended Mr. Van Buren against what I believed to be the misrepresentations of my own mistaken friends and others. Fellow-citizens, if Mr. Van Buren be the better statesman, let us say so. I shall be the last man to raise an objection against it, or to desire to impose restraints upon the utmost independence of thought and action, and the freest expression of feeling and opinion. I love a frank and generous adversary—such a man I delight to embrace—and will serve him, according to my ability, as cheerfully as my professed friend. But that political warfare which seeks success by foul detraction, and strives for ascendancy by the ruin of personal character, merits the indignation of honest men, is hateful to every generous mind, and tends too surely to the destruction of public virtue, and, as a consequence, to the downfall of public liberty.

Gen. Harrison apologized for occupying his fellow-citizens so long. He said he would but mention one more of the latest slanders which had come to his knowledge. A German paper, published in Cincinnati, almost under his own eye, puts it forth, with apparent sincerity, that "Gen. Harrison, now a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was, many years ago, when a young man, an aid to Gen. Wayne during his Indian wars—and that, whenever young Harrison found that a battle was coming on, he always ran off into the woods. (Again there was loud and irrepressible laughter.) The editor forgot, said the General, when he served this little dish, that the only possible security to young Harrison's scalp, on the approach of a battle with the Indians, was in *keeping out of the woods!* Such a story as this can only excite a smile here, it is true, said Gen. H., but this paper circulates not alone in the United States—copies of it are probably read in Europe, where our history is less known, and where the contradiction of such silly falsehoods may possibly never come.

"It has long been proverbial of old soldiers, fellow-citizens," continued Gen. H., "that they delight to go back to other days and fight their battles over again. When I began this address to you, I intended only to speak of my far famed "*Committee of Conscience keepers*," and the "*Iron Cage*" in which it is said they confine me, but I have unwittingly taken advantage of your kind disposition to listen to me, and extended my remarks to other though kindred topics. I will only add that, altho' they have made a wide mistake who make me dwell in an "Iron Cage," the unlucky wight who put me in a Log Cabin was a little nearer the truth than he probably supposed himself to be. It is true that a part of my dwelling house is a log cabin, but as to the hard cider"—(the laughter which followed the allusion to the "hard cider" branch of the story drowned the voice of the speaker)

"But," said Gen. H., "admonished by the proverb, that you may ascribe my long speech to the common infirmity of an old soldier, and bring me under the suspicion of the loquacity of age, I will conclude these hasty and unpremeditated remarks by thanking my fellow-citizens of Columbus for their politeness on the present occasion, as well as for the friendly feelings of which they have uniformly and often heretofore given me so many gratifying proofs.

The General retired, leaving the crowd which had continued to accumulate while he spoke, delighted with the prompt and satisfactory manner in which he had met the wishes of the citizens. The uppermost idea in the mind of every one with whom the writer interchanged a thought, was the wish that every man in the Union had heard the unpremeditated and extemporaneous address. Upon every candid mind it impressed the conviction that the opposition candidate for the Presidency was the last man in the world to be made the instrument of a committee of "conscience keepers," or to conceal his opinions of public measures from sinister motives, when the disclosure of them was called for by the propriety and fitness of things.

The General left the city about 10 o'clock, escorted by a numerous cavalcade on horseback, and attended by the Mayor and the Chairman of the State Central Committee. The escort parted with their guest a mile or so from the city, on his journey northward.

The General was addressed on parting by the Mayor in a brief valedictory on behalf of the citizens of the Capital, to which he replied in his uniformly happy manner.

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Of the further progress of the General northward, we find the following account in the Ohio State Journal:

His entrance into Worthington, altho' they had short notice of his approach, was characteristic of the citizens of that patriotic town. He was met several miles out by a large number on horseback, with sprigs of Buckeye in their horses bridles, each man bearing in his

hand a stout staff of the same wood.—Flags and handkerchiefs waved from the windows as he passed through the town, giving evidence not to be mistaken, that the Defender of the Log Cabins of the West still reigned triumphant in the affections of the people. From Worthington, the General proceeded on to Delaware, where he spent the Sabbath, and on Monday morning resumed his journey for Sandusky, where he will embark for Fort Meigs.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH AT FORT MEIGS.

Reported by the Editor of the Detroit Advertiser.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am not, upon this occasion, before you, in accordance with my own individual views or wishes. It has ever appeared to me, that the office of President of the United States should not be sought after by any individual; but that the people should, spontaneously, and with their own free will, accord the distinguished honor to the man whom they believed would best perform its important duties. Entertaining these views, I should, fellow-citizens, have remained at home, but for the pressing and friendly invitation which I have received from the citizens of Perrysburg, and the earnestness with which its acceptation was urged upon me by friends in whom I trusted, and whom I am now proud to see around me. If, however, fellow-citizens, I had not complied with that invitation—if I had remained at home—believe me, my friends, that my spirit would have been with you; for where, in this beautiful land, is there a place calculated, as this is, to recall long past reminiscences, and revive long slumbering, but not wholly extinguished, emotions, in my bosom?

In casting my eyes around, fellow citizens, they rest upon the spot where the gallant Wayne triumphed so gloriously over his enemies, and carried out those principles which it seemed his pleasure to impress upon my mind, and in which it has ever been my happiness humbly to attempt to imitate him. It was there, fellow citizens, I saw the banner of the United States float in triumph over the flag of the enemy. There it was where was first laid the foundation of the prosperity of the now wide spread and beautiful West. It was there I beheld the indignant Eagle frown upon the British Lion. It was there I saw the youth of our land carry out the lesson they imbibed from the gallant Wayne—the noblest and best an American can acquire—to die for his country when called to do so in its defence.

[At this moment the speaker's eye fell upon Gen. Hedges, when he said: "Gen. Hedges, will you come up here? You have stood by my side in the hour of battle, and I cannot bear to see you at so great a distance now." Immense cheering followed this considerate recognition, and the cries of "raise him up," "place him by the side of his old General," had scarcely been uttered, when Gen. Hedges was carried forward to the stand.]

The General continued. It was there I saw interred my beloved companions—the companions of my youth. It was not in accordance with the stern etiquette of military life, then to mourn their departure; but I may now drop a tear over their graves, at the recollection of their virtues and worth.

In 1793, fellow citizens, I received my commission to serve under Gen. Wayne. In 1794, I was his aid at the battle of the Miami. Nineteen years afterwards, I had the honor of again being associated with many of those who were my companions in arms then. Nineteen years afterwards, I found myself Commander in Chief of the North Western Army: but I found no diminution in the bravery of the American soldier. I found the same spirit of valor in all—not in the regular soldier only, but in the enrolled militia and volunteer, also.

What glorious reminiscences do the view of all these scenes around me recall to my mind! When I consented to visit this memorable spot, I expected that a thousand pleasant associations (would to God there were no painful associations mingled with them) would be recalled—that I should meet with thousands of my fellow-citizens here—and among them many of my old companions—met here to rear a new altar to liberty in place of the one which bad men have prostrated.

[Here the General looked around as if for some water, when the cry was raised, "Give the General some hard cider." This was done, much to the satisfaction of the multitude.]

And, fellow-citizens, (continued General H.,) I will not attempt to conceal from you, that, in coming here, I expected that I should receive from you those evidences of regard which a generous people are ever willing to bestow upon those whom they believe to be honest in their endeavors to serve their country. I receive these evidences of regard and esteem as the only reward at all adequate to compensate for the anxieties and anguish which, in the past, I experienced upon this spot. Is there any man of sensibility, or possessing a feeling of self-respect, who asks what those feelings were? Do you suppose that the Commander in Chief finds his reward in the glitter and splendor of the camp? or in the forced obedience of the masses around him? These are not pleasures under all circumstances—these are not the rewards which a soldier seeks. I ask any man to place himself in my situation, and then say whether the extreme pain and anguish which I endured, and which every person similarly situated must have endured, can meet with any adequate compensation, except by such expressions of the confidence and gratitude of the people, as that with which you, fellow-citizens, have this day honored me? These feelings are common to all commanders of sense and sensibility. The commanders of Europe possess them, although placed at the head of armies reared to war. How much more naturally would those feelings attach to a commander situated as I was? For of what materials was the army composed which was placed under my command? The soldiers who fought and bled and triumphed here, were lawyers who had thrown up their briefs—physicians, who had laid aside their instruments—mechanics, who had put up their tools—and, in far the largest proportion, agriculturists, who had left their ploughs in the furrow, although families depended for their bread upon their exertions, and who has hastened to the battle-field to give their life to their country if it were necessary, to maintain her rights. I could point from where I now stand, to places where I felt this anxiety pressing heavily upon me, as I thought of the fearful consequences of a mistake on my part, or the want of judgment on the part of others. I knew there were wives who had given their husbands to the field—mothers who had clothed their sons for battle; and I knew that these expecting wives and mothers were looking for the safe return of their husbands and sons. When to this was added the recollection, that the peace of the entire west would be broken up, and the glory of my country tarnished if I failed, you may possibly conceive the anguish which my situation was calculated to produce. Feeling my responsibility, I personally supervised and directed the arrangement of the army under my command. I trusted to no Colonel or other officer. No person had any hand in any disposition of the army. Every step of warfare, whether for good or ill, was taken under my own direction, and of none other, as many who now hear me know. Whether every movement would, or would not, pass the criticism of Bonaparte or Wellington, I know not; but, whether they would induce applause or censure, upon myself it must fall.

But, fellow-citizens, still another motive induced me to accept the invitation which had been so kindly extended to me. I knew that here I should meet with many who had fought and bled under my command—that I should have the pleasure of taking them by the hand, and recurring with them, to the scenes of the past. I expected too, to meet with a few of the great and good men yet surviving, by whose efforts our freedom was achieved. This pleasure alone would have been sufficient to have induced my visit to his interesting spot upon this equally interesting occasion. I see my old companions here, and I see not a few of the revolutionary veterans around me. Would to God that it had ever been in my power to have made them comfortable and happy—that their sun might go down in peace! But, fellow citizens, they remain unprovided for—monuments of the ingratitude of my country.

It was with the greatest difficulty that the existing pension act was passed through Congress. But why was it so strictured? Why were the brave soldiers who fought under Wayne excluded?—soldiers who suffered far more than they who fought in the Revolution proper. The Revolution, in fact, did not terminate until 1794—until the battle was fought upon the battle ground upon which my eye now rests (Miami.) There never was a treaty of peace with the Indians. War continued with them from the commencement of the revolution to the victory of Wayne, to which I have just alluded. The great highway to the West was the scene of unceasing slaughter. Then why this unjust discrimination? Why are the soldiers who terminated the war of the revolution, in fact, excluded, while those by whom it was begun, or a portion of them, are rewarded? I will tell you why. The poor remnant of Wayne's army had but few advocates, while those who had served in the Revolution proper, had plenty of friends. Scattered, as they were, over all parts of the Union, and in large numbers, they could exert an influence at the ballot box. They could whisper thus in the ears of those who sought their influence at the polls: "Take care, for I have waited long enough for what has been promised. The former plea of poverty can no longer be made. The treasury is now full. Take care, your seat is in danger. Oh yes, every thing that has been promised shall be attended to if you will give me your votes." In this way, fellow citizens, tardy, but partial, justice was done to the soldiers of the revolution. They made friends by their influence at the ballot box. But it was different with Gen. Wayne's soldiers. They were but few in number, and they had but one or two humble advocates to speak for them in Congress. The result has been, justice has been withheld.

I have said that the soldiers under Wayne experienced greater hardships even than the soldiers of the revolution. This is so. Every one can appreciate the difference between an Indian and a regular war. When wounded in battle, the soldier must have warmth and shelter before he can recover. This could always be secured by the soldier of the revolution. In those days the latch string of no door was pulled in. When wounded he was sure to find shelter and very many of those comforts which are so essential to the sick, but which the soldier in an Indian war cannot procure. Instead of shelter and warmth, he is exposed to the thousand ills incident to Indian warfare. Yet no relief was extended to those who had thus suffered!

After the war closed under Wayne, I retired; and when I saw a man poorer than all others, wandering about the land, decrepid and decayed by intemperance, it was onnecessary to inquire whether he had ever belonged to Wayne's army. His condition was a guarantee of that—was a sufficient assurance that he had wasted his energies among the unwholesome swamps of the West, in the defence of the rights of his fellow-citizens, and for the maintenance of the honor and glory of his country.

Well, fellow citizens, I can only say, that if it should ever be in my power to pay the debt which is due these brave but neglected men, that debt shall first of all be paid. And I am very well satisfied that the government can afford it, provided the latch string of the Treasury shall ever be more carefully pulled in. Perhaps you will ask me for some proof of my friendship for old soldiers. If so, I can give it you from the records of Congress. When the fifteen hundred dollar law was repealed, I opposed it, as I opposed changing the pay of members of Congress from six to eight dollars, until we had done justice to, and provided for, these soldiers. You will find my votes upon this question, among the records of Congress, and my speech upon it, in the published debates of the time.

I will now, fellow citizens, give you my reasons for having refused to give pledges and opinions more freely than I have done since my nomination to the Presidency. Many of the statements published upon this subject, are by no means correct; but it is true that it is my opinion that no pledge should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the People. And why? Once adopt it, and the battle will no longer be to the strong—to the virtuous—or to the sincere lover of his country; but to him who is prepared to tell the greatest number of lies, and to proffer the largest number of pledges which he never intends to carry out. I suppose that the best guarantee which an American citizen could have of the correctness of the conduct of an individual in the future, would be his conduct in the past, when he had no temptation before him, to practice deceit.

Now, fellow citizens, I have not altogether grown grey under the helmet of my country, although I have worn it for some time. A large portion of my life has been passed in the civil departments of government. Examine my conduct there, and the most tenacious democrat—I use the word in its proper sense; I mean not to confine it to parties, for there are good in both—may doubtless, discover faults, but he will find no single act calculated to derogate from the rights of the people.

However, to prove the reverse of this, I have been called a Federalist. [Here was a loud cry of "The charge is a lie—a base lie—you are no Federalist."] Well, what is a Federalist? I recollect what the word formerly signified, and there are many others present who recollect its former signification also. They know that the federal party were accused of a design to strengthen the hands of the general government at the expense of the separate States; that accusation cannot or cannot apply to me! I was brought up after the strictest manner of Virginian anti-federalism. St. Paul himself was not a greater devotee to the doctrines of the Pharisees, than was I, by inclination and a father's precepts and example, to anti federalism. I was taught to believe that, sooner or later, that fatal catastrophe to human liberty would take place; that the general government would swallow up all the state governments, and that one department of the government would swallow up all the other departments. I do not know whether my friend Mr. Van Buren (and he is and I hope ever will be, my personal friend) has a gullet that can swallow every thing; but I do know, that if his measures are all carried out, he will lay a foundation for others to do so if he does not.

What reflecting man, fellow-citizens, cannot see this? The representatives of the people were once the source of power. Is it so now? Nay. It is to the Executive mansion now that every eye is turned—that every wish is directed. The men of office and party, who are governed by the seven principles of John Randolph, to wit: the five loaves and two fishes, seem to have their ears constantly directed to the great bell at head quarters, to indicate how the little ones shall ring.

But to return: I have but to remark that my anti federalism has been tempered by my long service in the employ of my country, and my frequent oaths to support her general government; but I am as ready to resist the encroachment, as I am to support the legitimate authority of the executive, or the general government.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have very little more to say, except to exhort you to go on, peacefully if you can—and you can—to effect that reform upon which your hearts are fixed. What calamitous consequences will ensue to the world if you fail. If you should fail, how the tyrants of Europe will rejoice. If you fail, how will the friends of freedom, scattered, like the few planets of heaven, over the world, mourn, when they see the beacon light of liberty extinguished—the light, whose rays they had hoped would yet penetrate the whole benighted world. If you triumph, it will only be done by vigilance and attention. Our personal friends, but political opponents, remind each other that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." While journeying hitherward, I observed this motto waving at the head of a procession composed of the friends of the present administration. From this I inferred, that discrimination was necessary in order to know who to watch. Under Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, the eye of the People was turned to the right source—to the Administration. The administration, however, now says to the People, YOU MUST NOT WATCH US, *but you must watch the Whigs!! Only do that, and all is safe!*" But that, my friends, is not the way. The old fashioned republican rule is, to watch the Government! *See that the Government does not acquire too much power.* Keep a check upon all your rulers. Do this, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE. And if your efforts should result successfully, and I should be placed in the Presidential chair, I shall invite a recurrence to the old republican rule, to watch the administration, and to condemn all its acts which are not in accordance with the strictest code of republicanism. Our rulers, fellow-citizens, must be watched.—POWER is insinuating. Few men are satisfied with less power than they are able to procure. If the ladies, whom I see around me, were near enough to hear me, and of sufficient age to give an experimental answer, they would tell you that no lover is ever satisfied with the first smile of his mistress.

It is necessary, therefore, to watch, *not the political opponents of an Administration*, BUT THE ADMINISTRATION ITSELF, and see that it keeps within the bounds of the Constitution and the laws of the land. The Executive of this Union has immense power to do mischief, if he sees fit to exercise that power. He may prostrate the country. Indeed the country has been already prostrated. It has already fallen from pure republicanism, to a monarchy in spirit if not in name. A celebrated author defines monarchy to be that form of government in which the Executive has at once the command of the army, the execution of the laws and control of the purse. Now, how is it with our present Executive? The Constitution gives to him the control of the army, and the execution of the laws. He now only awaits the possession of the purse to make him A MONARCH. Not a Monarch simply, with the power of the King of England, but a Monarch with the powers of the Autocrat of Russia. For Gibbon says that an individual possessed of these powers "will, unless closely watched, make himself a despot."

The passage of the Sub-Treasury bill will give to the President an accumulation of power—the single additional power that the Constitution withholds from him, and the possession of which will make him a Monarch. This catastrophe to freedom should be, and can be, prevented, by vigilance, union and perseverance.

["We will do it," resounded from twenty thousand voices, "we will do it!"]

In conclusion, then, fellow-citizens, I would impress it upon all—Democrats and Whigs—TO GIVE UP ALL IDEA OF WATCHING EACH OTHER, AND DIRECT YOUR EYE TO THE GOVERNMENT. Do that, and your children and your children's children, to the latest posterity, will be as happy and as free as you and your fathers have been.

[At the close of his speech, the vast multitude gave "three times three," with an unanimity and heartiness which spoke eloquently the unanimity of their sentiments as to the force, truth and beauty of the speech, and the worth, merit and virtue of the speaker.]

GEN. HARRISON'S OPINIONS.

Copy of a letter from General Harrison to the Hon. J. M Berrien, esq. of Georgia.

Near New Lancaster, 4th Nov. 1836.

My dear Sir: This is the first day of leisure that I have had since I had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th September—and I avail myself of it to answer the three questions you propose to me, and which are in the following words, viz:

1st. "Can the Congress of the United States, consistently with the constitution, abolish slavery either in the States, or in the District of Columbia?

2nd. "Do not good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union require that the act for the compromise of the tariff, commonly known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention?

3d. "Is the principle proclaimed by the dominant party, that 'the spoils belong to the victors,' consistent with an honest and patriotic administration of the office of President of the U. States?"

I proceed to answer these questions in the order they are proposed—

1st. I do not think that Congress can abolish, or in any manner interfere with slavery as it exists in the States, but upon the application of the States—nor abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the people of the District. The first would be, in my opinion, a palpable violation of the Constitution—and the latter, a breach of faith towards the states I have mentioned, who would certainly not have made the cession, if they had supposed that it would ever be used for a purpose so different from that which was its object, and so injurious to them, as the location of a free colored population, in the midst of their slave population of the same description. Nor do I believe that Congress could deprive the people of the District of Columbia, of their property, without their consent. It would be reviving the doctrine of the Tories of Great Britain, in relation to the powers of parliament over the Colonies before the revolutionary war, and in direct hostility to the principle advanced by Lord Chatham—that "what was man's own, was absolutely and exclusively his own, and could not be taken from him, without his consent given by himself or his legal representative."

2nd. Good faith and the peace and harmony of the Union do, in my opinion, require that the compromise of the tariff known as Mr. Clay's bill, should be carried out according to its spirit and intention.

3rd. I am decidedly of opinion that the power of appointment to office vested in the Executive of the United States by the Constitution, should be used with a single eye to the public advantage, and not to promote the interests of a party. Indeed, that the president of the U. States should belong to no party.

You are at liberty to use this letter for any purpose you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, with great regard and consideration, your humble servant.

W. H. HARRISON.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF FEDERAL MENDACITY.

The desperate organs of a desperate faction, in the absence of all veritable testimony impugning the principles or services of Gen. Harrison, (says the New York Times,) are systematically employed in fabricating and giving currency to the most atrocious slanders upon his personal character: and although the refutations follow the falsehoods with the rapidity of light, heaping disgrace and infamy upon the heads of the authors, they will continue, with suicidal pertinacity, to court renewed exposure, and to afford the friends of the old Hero fresh opportunities of exposing the baseness of his enemies.

The Cleveland Advertiser, one of the pensioned presses of the administration, in the month of April last, published the following statement, and has more than once since its publication, taken occasion to reiterate the charge.

"When two small crafts of the enemy hove in sight of Cleveland harbor, with the intention of capturing some American vessels laden with provisions and arms, then lying in the river, Gen. Harrison was urged by the citizens to place his army of thirteen hundred men in ambush at the mouth of the river, and by falling upon the enemy after they had entered the river, capture them without a possibility of their escape. But did this brave hero, this skilful warrior! this hardship enduring chief, profit by the suggestion? We blush in shame as an American citizen that this Hero of Tippecanoe, frightened into a perfect fever through fear of an engagement with the enemy, paraded his men in several hundred tents along the bank of the lake in the most conspicuous places, exhibiting the appearance of a vast army. This the British saw, and after lying off opposite the town several hours, and thinking the force collected too powerful for them, they drew off, went several miles below, landed, killed an ox, and left a doubloon on a stump, with a note saying "if that was not enough for the ox, they would make it up when they called again." Evidently exhibiting a merited contempt for the vigilance and efficiency of Gen. Harrison."

The subjoined communication from Gen. Jesup, in answer to a letter on the subject, from the Hon. J. W. Allen, requires no comment. It affords evidence of the reckless profligacy of the Van Buren press, which nothing we can say can strengthen.

Washington City, June 5th, 1840.

Sir:—Your letter of the 14th ult., enclosing an article from the Cleveland Advertiser of the 2d of April, was received on the day of its date, but the necessity of searching for and examining papers, which I had not looked at for more than twenty-six years, has prevented a more prompt reply.

The editor of the Advertiser is mistaken in supposing that General Harrison was at Cleveland with thirteen hundred men when the British squadron appeared off that place in 1813. He was not there. I was the senior and commanding officer at the time. My force consisted of one company of regular troops, one small company of volunteers from Chilicothe, and a detachment of drafted Ohio militia, in all about two hundred and thirty men, one fourth of whom were sick.

A British deserter surrendered to me on the 12th of June, and apprised me of the intention of the enemy to attack the port. On the morning of the 13th the squadron appeared. I saw myself only two vessels, though others were reported to me, and I afterwards ascertained there were three more in company. The decks of those that approached nearest the shore were covered with troops, and an attack seemed inevitable.

Cleveland was then one of the most important depots of the army. There were in store several hundred stand of arms, intended for the volunteers and the 28th regiment of Infantry, then recruiting, besides large supplies of ammunition, forage and subsistence for the army, and in the Cuyahoga river, and at the public boat yard, the transports in which several thousand men afterwards crossed the lake. Had the arms and stores been captured, and the transports destroyed, they could not, in the then exhausted state of the country, and the bad condition of the roads, have been replaced during the season, and the campaign would probably have been at an end. To deter the enemy from landing, or if he should make the attempt, to force upon him measures of caution, and consequently of delay, by which I might gain time to rally to my support the force of the country, I arranged my small command in the manner to present the most imposing appearance—for the measures adopted, whether right or wrong, I alone am responsible. Fortunately, perhaps, for me, as well as for the country, Providence interposed, and by a severe storm the enemy was driven from the coast.

I enclose a copy of my report on the occasion to the Secretary of War, a duplicate of which was sent at the time to General Harrison. The original is now on file in the War office.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP.

The Hon. John W. Allen,
House Representatives, Washington City.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, July 2.

The friends of General Harrison say that "his opinions on all national questions have been fully and clearly made known." This the Standard of last week refers to, and endeavors to disprove by quotations from the journals of Congress and the declarations of General Harrison; concluding with the assumption that he "has no fixed constitutional opinions," and is "for or against any thing and every thing as policy or the hope of success may dictate." The process by which the editor has brought himself to this conclusion, is quite characteristic of that print, and is no unfair specimen of the *honesty* of his party.

The Standard quotes from the journals of Congress, and says that in February, 1819, Gen. Harrison voted for a resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, to instruct the judiciary committee "to report a bill to repeal the act entitled an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States;" and that he also at the same session voted for a resolution offered by Mr. Trumble, directing a *sci. fa.* to issue against the Bank, to show cause why its charter should not be declared as forfeited. Now we have no opportunity of referring to the journals of that date, but we nevertheless believe the quotations to be true; not because the Standard says so, but because Gen. Harrison refers to these same votes in his letter to Sherrod Williams in 1836, and gives as his reason for so voting that he thought the charter had been violated; at the same time observing that the management of the institution was soon after committed to Mr. Cheves, and from that period to its dissolution, he thought no institution could be conducted with more ability, integrity and public advantage than it had been.

The Standard farther says, that Gen. Harrison, in a circular issued in 1822, when a candidate for Congress, "declared the charter of the Bank of the United States to be unconstitutional." Well, we have no doubt he did so declare himself, because in his letter to Sherrod Williams in 1836, he makes the same declaration; adding, that his opinions in this matter perfectly coincided with those of Gen. Jackson, and even quoting a passage from one of the messages of that popular President as expressing his own views, thus: "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the states, I do not entertain a doubt."

From the statement so far, it appears that, in 1819, Gen, Harrison was of opinion that the Bank of the United States had violated its charter, and that a judicial investigation should be instituted; but that soon afterwards, under more prudent management, it became a useful institution. It also appears that he considered some of the provisions of the charter of the Bank of the United States unconstitutional, and he was therefore opposed to its continuance; but with Gen. Jackson, he was of opinion that a Bank "competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our delegated powers, or on the reserved rights of the states."

So far the Standard sticks nigh enough to the truth; but as that will not answer his purpose, we find him next resorting

to a course very much like some witnesses which may now and then be found in the court house, who, by leaving out portions of their testimony, as much pervert the truth and as richly deserve the loss of their ears as though they had sworn to a direct falsehood.

In 1830, Gen. Harrison wrote the letter to Sherrod Williams, so oft referred to. In that letter, the General reviews his whole course in relation to the Bank of the United States—his votes and his expressed opinions—in all of which he shows that he has been perfectly consistent; and then, in reply to the question whether under certain circumstances, he would sign and approve a bill, with proper modifications and restrictions, chartering a Bank of the United States, he says: "I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interests in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestation of public opinion in its favor, I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the government cannot be as well carried on without a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, *it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered.*"

Now, to any candid mind this answer will appear perfectly consistent with all Gen. Harrison's former conduct in relation to the Bank of the United States; there is no equivocation, no room for doubt. He considered the charter of the Bank of the United States unconstitutional; yet, with General Jackson, he thought one might be so modified as to be freed from that objection; and, like a true republican, he would give his assent to such a one, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest would materially suffer without one, *and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor.*

But the Standard was determined to make out a case of gross inconsistency in Gen. Harrison, and thereby show that "he had no fixed constitutional principles." And for this purpose he very unceremoniously cuts off all the conditions and qualifications under which Gen. Harrison would consent to approve a bill chartering a bank; and quotes him as saying in 1836 that "he would sanction the charter of a bank," as if willing to reverse all his former opinions and votes—when no such thing appears on the face of the book.

Such is the *honesty* of him of the Standard; and we are sorry to say that there are many other such examples.

Burton's Gentleman's Magazine.—The June number of this popular work is before us. It presents an unusual variety of interesting matter, the whole of which is original, being specimens of the handicraft of several prominent Philadelphia editors. The present number completes the sixth volume; the seventh will begin with the July number, and consequently a convenient opportunity is afforded for the commencement of new subscribers. The price is three dollars a year in advance. Each number is ornamented with beautiful engravings, some of which are superbly executed on steel, and the whole work deserves the high character which it has attained.

The *Highland Messenger* is the title of a new paper just commenced at Ashville, in this state, published by J. H. Christy, and edited by D. R. M'Anally and J. Roberts. The paper is decidedly Whig, and advocates the election of Harrison and Tyler, with spirit and ability; but portions of it will be devoted to Religion, Morality, Science, and to General Intelligence. It is very neatly printed, and bids fair to be conducted with as much talent as any paper in the state.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, vivified the debate on the sub treasury to-day, by a speech of unusual power of argument and eloquence. He took the House by surprise, for not only were the members in general unprepared for so fine a display of debating ability, but even the friends who have known him longest, and valued him most for his high talent, and generous character, and kindness of heart, did not look for so brilliant and effective a speech. He has this day conferred high honor on the good old North State, and on the delegation of whom he will hereafter be regarded throughout the Union as one of the highest ornaments. *Baltimore Pat.*

Judge John S. Hunter, of Alabama, and a Van Buren Elector in 1836, has abandoned the spoilers, and is making the fur fly in able and abundant addresses before the sovereigns.

To the Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

SIR: A printed leaf under the signatures of W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins has recently appeared, the purpose of which is to charge Gen. Harrison with approving a law to sell *poor men for debt*. These worthies profess to have issued their card, as the shortest mode of answering "the *numerous* and *pressing* inquiries" addressed to *them* on this subject. North Carolina might have been spared the humiliating disclosure, that she possessed a "numerous and anxious" population so benighted as to ask or expect information of any kind at the hands of such men. But we trust it will not be forgotten that such representatives not only ought to have, but are likely forever to have, very "inquiring" constituents. Having the misfortune to know these men, we were not much surprised that they should have been engaged in this dirty work, for they are known to be conspicuous as the *scavengers* of their party, the very camp-colormen of the Van Buren army. There is moreover an additional reason why their sympathies should have been enlisted in behalf of the *criminals* whom this law proposes to sell.

"A *fellow feeling* makes us wondrous kind." Judging thus of Montgomery and Hawkins, we should never have thought of replying to a slander, with no other endorsement than theirs; but since their publication, the Standard has presented us with an address, to which are appended some names hitherto deemed respectable and in which we find this same slander. Upon reading this last manifesto of "the party" in North Carolina, and especially when recurring to the names of the certifying committee for Montgomery and Hawkins, we were led to the painful conclusion that the standard of morals and of honor had fallen, with the falling fortunes of the Van Buren party. We say especially of the certifying committee, because we suppose they must have authorized the use of their names; whereas it is shrewdly suspected that many of the names appended to the address were captured by the writer. Yet as those persons do not disclaim the "vile use to which their names have come at last," they must be taken to approve it. We appeal to all candid men, for the truth of the remark, that in late years all that is required is for some vulgar demagogue to *lead the way*, and men once esteemed for honor and morals, permit themselves to be dragged on lest they should be thought "no good democrats." Many of these persons are familiar with the maxim of the municipal law, that a *suppression* of the *truth* is equivalent to the *assertion* of a *falsehood*: what excuse can they have for its violation?

That this charge against Gen. Harrison may be distinctly understood, we beg leave to give a short statement of the origin of the law so much censured. On the 13th day of July 1787, the Congress of the United States passed an ordinance for the government of the Territory north west of the Ohio river, the sixth article of which is in the following words: "There shall be neither *slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes*, whereof the *party* shall have been duly *convicted*, provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid." 1 Vol. Laws of U. S. page 475. On the 7th day of May 1800, an act of Congress was passed, erecting out of a part of this vast domain, the territory of Indiana: The 2nd section of this act is as follows: "That there shall be established in said Territory a government in *all respects* similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed on the 13th day of July 1787, for the government of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio: and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by the said ordinance." The 3d section provides for the appointment of a Governor and Council, by the President and Senate of the United States; the 4th section for the election of members of the Legislature. 3d Vol. Laws U. S. page 367. Thus we see that by the ordinance of 1787, re-enacted for Indiana by Congress in 1800, the right to punish crime by enslaving the criminal is expressly granted. On the 30th April 1802, the act was passed creating the state of Ohio, and in the 5th section it is required that the constitution be "republican and not repugnant to *the ordinance of 13th July* 1787." 3 Vol. Laws U. S. page 497. On the 3d February 1809, Congress passed an act creating the territory of Illinois, by the 2d section of which it is provided "That there shall be established within said territory a government in *all respects similar* to that provided by the ordinance of Congress passed 13th July 1787." We have been at some pains to look to these several acts, that it might appear they were entirely consistent with the ordinance of 1787, and do severally recognize the right of punishing a criminal by involuntary servitude. In 1807, when Gen. Harrison was Governor of Indiana, the obnoxious act was passed by the Council and Legislature of the Territory and presented to him for approval. We shall not here stop to discuss the policy of the law, but would ask any of these sympathizing democrats, what they would have done as dear *lovers* of the people whose act it was? The Governor you will remark was sent to the Territory from another state; here was a principle engrafted into the ordinance of '87 and continued to each Territory for 20 years, and then recognised by the act of the Legislature and Council, was he to exercise his veto power, and thus defeat the will of the people clearly and constantly expressed for so many years? Was he from sickly sensibility for thieves and other criminals, to fly in the face of the long settled policy of the Territory?

But it may be said that Gen. Harrison sanctioned the same principle as a member of the Legislature of Ohio, in 1821.

This charge has been so effectually put to rest by the speech of the Hon. Mr. Mason, of Ohio, recently delivered in Congress, that we shall content ourselves with making one or two extracts from it. After reading the 37th section of the act, he proceeds thus: "It appears therefore, that any person convicted and fined for any one of the offences specified in the original or supplementary act, could, under the 37th section of the former, *procure his discharge from imprisonment by application to the Board of County Commissioners*, a permanent body, consisting of three members, elected by the people of the county, and satisfying them that he was *unable* to "pay such fine and costs." "From this review of the Laws existing at the time the supplementary bill, for the punishment of minor offences, was before the Senate of Ohio, it plainly and incontestably results, that the operation of the 19th section, (the one complained of) had it been adopted, must have been limited to a very small class of offenders, and those of the most vicious and hardened kind. For it could not have operated on any of the following classes: First, Those who had sufficient means to pay. Second, Those who were poor and destitute; because they could procure their discharge, by making it appear to the satisfaction of the Board of County Commissioners, that they were *unable* to pay: Nor, 3rdly, To those who were willing to pay by labour on the highway, according to the provisions of the 16th section: Nor, 4thly, To those whom the Court might sentence to hard labour, under the provisions of the 17th section: Nor, 5thly, and lastly, by any possibility reach the case of an *honest* man. Then, on whom would it operate? you will ask. Sir, I will tell you: It would take effect, as it was intended it should, on that class of sturdy offenders who, by a *fraudulent sale* or *concealment* of their property, had placed it beyond the reach of an execution; thereby adding to their original offence, the perpetration of a *fraud*."—Could there be a more perfect vindication of a vote? Mr. Mason also states that this same bill was passed first by the House of Representatives of Ohio, by a vote of *two* to *one*, and then sent up to the Senate for concurrence, where it received 12 votes for retaining the 19th section, and 20 against it. Among the 12 who thus voted, was *Mr. Eli Baldwin, who was the Van Buren candidate for Governor of Ohio, in* 1836, and *received* the votes of *his party* in that state. In addition to all this, no honest man will deny that in a *new* country, there is always severity in the law against crimes, because the fugitives from justice in other states generally flock to the more recently settled territories. Good government does require that the honest and industrious citizen should be protected against the thief, our democrats to the contrary notwithstanding. No excuse can be found for this base attempt to mislead the people; for it has been shown in the preceding part of this communication, that the Congress of the United States, through twenty years legislation, continued the policy of selling *criminals* by way of *punishment* for their *crimes*.

Let us, however, now see with what propriety William Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins, who are representatives from North Carolina, can appeal to our sympathies on this subject.

In the year 1787, *the Legislature of their own State* passed an act "For hiring out for an INDEFINITE TIME, any persons convicted on Indictment or Presentment, who may not be ABLE to pay the *fees of office and Jailer's fees*, upon 10 days advertisement by the Sheriff." (See Iredell's Revisal, page 613) Thus a really "poor but respectable man," an *overseer* of a road for example, who was a delinquent, might, *in North Carolina*, BE SOLD *for life*, to pay the costs and fees of officers!! The withering disclosure, however, has been already made in your paper, that these infamous imposters were, for years, members of the Legislature of North Carolina, during all which time a statute more revolting than any yet mentioned, was in full force, and yet remains so in North Carolina! We allude to the Law for suppressing Vagrants, passed 1784, and re-enacted in 1836. By this law, one of the fellow-citizens of Montgomery and Hawkins may not only be imprisoned or sold for six months *to a FREE NEGRO*, but may also be *be WHIPPED with Thirty nine lashes* every twenty days, as long as he lives, if he is *lazy* and will not betake himself to some honest calling. This will scarcely be credited by those who do not know the turpitude of the actors in this foul calumny; and it does not require strong proof to convince a fair mind that men, "*themselves, as yet, unwhipped of justice*," should be so profligate and wicked as to prepare, deliberately, this fraud upon the public. We solemnly believe there is no crime intended to be punished, by the acts of Indiana, Ohio, or North Carolina, more justly entitling its perpetrator to be sold, even to a "free negro," than that whereof these men now stand convicted in the eyes of an indignant people. For, let it not be forgotten, that their charge against Gen. Harrison, is not one of *inhumanity to criminals*, but of wishing to sell *poor men for debt*. Had they the honesty to state the truth, they know that no sympathy could be excited among their constituents *for criminals*: Each upright man would have spurned from him a political mountebank who should ask his sympathy for *a thief*! The most odious because the most corrupt of all falsehoods is, that which contains just truth enough to make the lie *succeed*.—It is disgrace enough, heaven knows, to be represented in the National Concils by men, whose ignorance is so entirely equalled by their impudence, that even the robes of popular favor cannot hide them from contempt; But it is insufferable that they should insult those whom they have already disgraced, by publishing to the world that, among their constituents, a *thief* or a *burglar* is a "*good* and *respectable* neighbor!"

Had we not already consumed more space than these dirty *democrats* are worth, we would turn our eyes to the *author* of the "address" which appeared in the "Standard" of the 17th inst. When political duplicity is the subject, *his* name is ever present to the mind, and it is impracticable to sketch, in all its nauseating deformity, that cancer on the face of society, a *gentleman, turned demagogue*, without having him to sit for the picture. We trust, however, that he will pardon us for the apparent neglect, when he is assured that it is one of our most pleasing anticipations, soon to perform this act of patriotic, though revolting, duty.

We offer no apology, sir, for the language used in this communication: the TIMES require sternness, even at the hazard of coarseness, and we deem a sin against *taste* more venial than one against *truth*. LYSANDER.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, June 18.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Anson Brown, a member of that body, and their consequent proceedings thereupon; which proceedings having been read,

Mr. Tallmadge rose and addressed the Senate in terms of high commendation of the character of the deceased, and concluded by offering resolutions usual on such occasions, which were adopted unanimously, and the Senate adjourned.

Friday, June 19

A debate of some length occurred on the resolution offered by Mr. Walker for an inquiry into the expediency of appointing reporters by the Senate. The resolution was laid over for future consideration.

The bill to authorize the Mount Carmel and New Albany Rail Road Company to enter a quantity of land on credit, to aid in the construction of said road, was discussed, and then postponed for the present.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, June 22.

A debate of some length occurred on a bill giving the assent of Congress to the acts of Virginia incorporating the Falmouth and Alexandria Rail Road Company. The subject was then suspended, and

The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was taken up. Several amendments were made, and others ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, June 23.

Several bills yesterday ordered to be engrossed, were read a third time and passed.

The bankrupt bill was then again taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed, a part of which were adopted.

The bill and amendments were then ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, June 24.

The bankrupt bill was again taken up, and after undergoing several amendments, was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 24 to 23.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 18.

The journal having been read, Mr. Curtis, of New York, rose and announced the death of the Hon. Anson Brown one of his colleagues. He spoke of his long friendship for the deceased, of his high character for purity of purpose, and for honor and fidelity in all the relations of life, and the universal respect and confidence which he had acquired among all classes of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Curtis concluded with offering the usual resolutions, which were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Friday, June 19.

After the morning business, the Sub-Treasury bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Evans, of Maine, addressed the committee in opposition to the bill until the hour for the recess.

After the recess Mr. Tillinghast addressed the committee in opposition to the bill until near half past eight, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, June 20.

After the morning hour, the rules were suspended, and the house went into committee of the whole and took up the sub-treasury bill.

Mr. Colquitt and Mr. Rhett addressed the committee at great length in favor of the bill.

After the recess, Mr. Rhett having concluded, Mr. Wagoner of Pa. addressed the committee on the same side until past five o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Monday, June 22.

The sub-treasury bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Cooper of Pa. addressed the committee until past twelve. Mr. Rayner of N. C. then took the floor, and spoke at large against the provisions of the bill until the expiration of the morning session.

After the recess Mr. Rayner continued his remarks until past six o'clock.

Mr. Holleman then took the floor and addressed the committee until past eight o'clock, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, June 23.

Mr. Wise asked leave to offer a joint resolution for the adjournment of the two houses on the 11th of July; but objection was made, and the rules were not suspended.

Reports from committees were received.

The sub-treasury bill was then taken up, and Mr. Holleman concluded his speech at twenty minutes before two o'clock.

Mr. Jenifer then took the floor, and spoke in opposition to the bill until the recess.

After the recess Mr. Jenifer continued his remarks, but taking occasion to refer to certain printed speeches, the debate was interrupted, and great confusion for a time prevailed.

After Mr. Jenifer had concluded, Mr. Allen of Ohio took the floor and spoke until eight o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, June 24.

The report from the Navy Department in the case of Lieut. Hooe was received, but before the reading was gone through the morning hour expired, and the subject was laid over.

The sub treasury bill was taken up, and Mr. Allen concluded his speech at one o'clock.

Mr. Sergeant of Pa. then took the floor and continued until the recess.

From the National Intelligencer.

A few Questions "to W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins," Members of Congress from North Carolina, suggested by their late extraordinary Circular.

1. Do you mean, in your Circular to your constituents, to be understood to say or to intimate, that General Harrison ever signed, voted for, or approved a law to sell the services of white men for *debt*?

2. Are not the provisions of the laws which General Harrison did approve upon this subject highly honorable to his humanity and benevolence, in that they permit *criminals*, instead of remaining confined, as Gen. Harrison himself expressed it, "within the filthy enclosure of a jail, to be transferred to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen," there to be placed at service, in order to pay their fines and costs by honest labor?

3. Do you not know better than to say that these criminals are compelled, by their labor, to satisfy "lawyer's fees?" Do you not know that this is impossible, under any provisions of law?

4. Do you not know that General Harrison has himself said that, "if the laws in question had provided for the sale of men for the non-payment of debt, he might, from the state of his pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been himself the *first victim*?"

5. Do you not also know that Gen. Harrison has himself said: "Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me, I think that *imprisonment for debt*, under any circumstances but those where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished?"

6. Had you not some compunctions of conscience when you said, as you do in your circular, of General Harrison, "*he actually refuses to be seen, or even spoken to by a poor man!*"

7. If you were aware, as you seem to have been, that the laws in question relate solely to *criminals*, and have nothing to do with *debtors*, pray tell me what you mean by that pathetic inquiry in your circular, addressed to your constituents—"How would you feel to see one of your *poor but respectable and good neighbor-men* sold at auction?

8. Is it common in your district, or in any part of North Carolina, to call criminals "*respectable* and *good*?"

House of Representatives, June 18, 1840.

* *The Army Bill.*—One of the most remarkable circumstances on record, is that of the friends of the Administration using their utmost indeavors to prevent the circulation, among the People, of the official Plan, by the Secretary of War, endorsed by the President, of one of the leading and most important recommendations ever made by the Administration. The newspapers friendly to the Administration almost invariably refuse to publish it, for love or money; and the Senators in Congress actually make it a subject of grave accusation against the Whigs, that *they* have given it a wide circulation! This might be all right if the Administration had abandoned the Plan. But it has not. Mr. Poinsett still defends it;—no one in authority has repudiated it. And there can be no doubt, that if Van Buren were re-elected, he would endeavor to fasten it on the people. Let Freemen beware; for they would soon cease to be free with such an odious, tyrannical, and unconstitutional law in operation. *Fayetteville Obs.*

The Cincinnati Republican of June 11, announces the sudden death, at North Bend, of Benjamin Harrison, son of General Wm. H. Harrison, in the 34th year of his age. He was in good health when his father started to Fort Meigs, but was a corpse before his return! This intelligence (says the Cincinnati Republican) will be a severe shock to the General.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
C T D C Anderson

B
James H Branch
James Bass
William Bowls
William L Bowls
Jane Boulford
Mary Bryan 2
James R Bryan
James Browning
Samuel P Barlow
Robert Blick
Isabella Burguin

C
John Crutchfield 2
Stanford Cheek
Joel Cloud
Norwood Coles
Judge Cambers
Thomas Christian
Wm Carrington
George Crabtree 2
Presly L Carden
Robert Cowan
Harden Couch 2
David Couch

D
Willis B Dilliard
Matthew Durham
William Duskin 2
Alexander Dixson
Young Dortch
Wm T Dortch

E
Etheldred S Edmons

F
Elizabeth Freeland 2
Guman K Favor 2

G
Elijah Graves

H
Durham Hall
Wm Hopkins
Calvin Hill
George Harrington
James Horne

K
Samuel Kirkland
Washington King

Dr Reuben Knox
Ann M Kelly 2

J
Jessee James

L
Nelly Lockhart
Suavan Lee
Wm Landers
Ann Lasy
George Laws

M
Frederick Moize
Wm Moize
Wm Miles
Wm McCawley
Victoria Mitchel
Joseph B McMurry
Thomas Muris
Samuel Medlin
A C Murdock
John McMannin 2
Hunter McCulloch

P
Mary A Paul
Anderson J Pool
George Pratt
John Piper
Benjamin Prichard

R
Copeland Riley
Jacob Riley
John Rich
John Rigge 2
Jas Ray, of Thos 2

S
Dr G D Sims
Jesse Scott
Samuel Stubbins
David Strayhorn
Elizabeth Smith
Willis Smith
Lowel Smith

T
Rebecca Tuder
Thomas Tuder
James Treddrick

W
Samuel Woods
Henderson Woods
Thomas Whitaker

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

July 1. 28—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Cane Creek Battalion, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Capt. George Morrow's, on Friday the 31st of July, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of Drill and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 1st of August, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, with four rounds of powder, for battalion exercise.

WM. SHAW, *Lieut. Col.*

July 1. 28—

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Back Creek Battalion in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on Friday the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on Saturday the 18th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

PAISLEY NELSON, *Major.*

July 1. 28—

Moffat's Life Pills,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
☞ A FRESH SUPPLY, ☜
Just Received and for Sale at this Office.
May 19. 23—

For the Recorder.

MR. HEARTT:—I clip the subjoined "copy of a Democrat's Letter to T. H. B., at Washington," from the St. Louis (Missouri) Bulletin." I consider it good, and you will oblige a reader of the Recorder by publishing it. The paper from which it is extracted, contains a number of letters from men who have heretofore marched under the Van Buren flag, renouncing the Administration and expressing their determination to support Gen. Harrison for the next Presidency, in spite of all the vile calumny and abuse which the pampered minions of a corrupt and profligate Administration, (or party, if you choose,) have lavished on the veteran hero and statesman. These letters bear real and proper names; there is no fiction, no deception about them. And judging from their multiplicity and tone of sentiment, Harrisonism is carrying every thing before it. Indeed the "changes" in Missouri, in favor of the Whigs, seem to be but little behind those in Virginia, Georgia, and other states I might mention, where they have deserted the Van Buren party by. I might say in truth, neighborhoods. But to the "letter"—let the reader notice, particularly, the two last lines, CEDAR GROVE.

A DEMOCRAT'S LETTER TO T. H. B., AT WASHINGTON.

[TUNE—"*Resin the bow.*"]

I pray you dear Colonel, come home,
Or else you'll have reason to rue,
I'm afraid we'll be kicked out of office,
And all by Old Tippecanoe.
And all by old—&c.

The Whigs they have had such a gath'ring
The sight was so wond'ring to view,
To see them parading in thousands,
And shouting for Tippecanoe.
And shouting,—&c.

The suckers came over in great swarms,
With banners and log cabins too:
And the way that they sung was a caution,
In favor of Tippecanoe.
In favor—&c.

Some Locos I met in the evening—
Says I to them, how do you do,
And that was the answer they gave me,
"Hurrah for old Tippecanoe."
Hurrah for—&c.

I sent out some spies in the morning,
I thought them both loyal and true;
But they fell by the force of hard cider,
And in falling sung Tip-e-can-oe,
And in falling—&c.

Dear Colonel, write home in a hurry,
And tell us what course to pursue,
For our friends they are all going over,
And joining with Tippecanoe.
And joining—&c.

But my head is now getting giddy,
The candle before me looks blue,
Oh mischief is in the hard cider,
Hurrah for old Tippecanoe,
Hurrah for—&c.

A LESSON TO TEACHERS.

In the last number of the Common School Journal is an excellent article on the subject of "management of disobedient children," a subject which few parents or instructors appear to understand. From this article we copy the following interesting anecdote:

"At a common school convention in Hampden county, we heard the Rev. Dr. Cooley relate an anecdote strikingly illustrative of this principle. He said that, many years ago, a young man went into a district to keep school, and, before he had been there a week, many persons came to see him, and kindly told him that there was one boy in the school whom it would be necessary to whip every day; leading him to infer that such was the custom of the school, and that the inference of injustice towards the boy would be drawn whenever he should escape, not when he should suffer. The teacher saw the affair in a different light. He treated the boy with signal kindness and attention. At first this novel course seemed to bewilder him. He could not divine its meaning. But when the persevering kindness of the teacher begot a kindred sentiment of kindness in the pupil, his very nature seemed transformed. Old impulses died. A new creation of motives supplied their place. Never was there a more diligent, obedient and successful pupil *now*, said the reverend gentleman, in concluding his narrative—that boy is the Chief Justice of a neighboring state. The relator of this story, though he modestly kept back the fact, was himself the actor. If the Romans justly bestowed a civic crown upon a soldier, who had saved the life of a fellow-soldier in battle, what honors are too great for the teacher who has thus rescued a child from ruin?"

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

***BLANKS** for Sale at this Office.*

HILLSBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructresses. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Thursday, the 16th of July. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French or Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Working on Canvass,	5 00
Working on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sen.
WM. CAIN.
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM,
} TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert four times.

June 17. 26—4w

FEMALE SCHOOL,

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL's School will commence on Monday the 13th of July.

Multiplied studies, which must necessarily be superficial, are avoided; and though the higher branches of female education are not neglected, when the pupil *is prepared for them*, greater attention is paid to Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Composition and Arithmetic.

Terms—English Studies,	$17 50
French (by a native,)	15 00
Music,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Parents and Guardians wishing further information are referred to

Hon. Frederick Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, esq.	Hillsborough.
Hon. W. P. Mangum, William Cain, sen.	Orange.
Rev. Drury Lacy,	Raleigh.
Rev. Frederick Nash,	Lincolnton.
Samuel Simpson, esq John M. Roberts, esq	Newbern.

June 5. 25—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, will publish once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 16th of July. This being the commencement of the academic year, a class of beginners will be received.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Assisted by A. C. LINDSEY, and S. W. HUGHES; the former of whom devotes a portion, and the latter the whole of his time to the English department.

Tuition, as heretofore, payable in advance.

June 6. 25—

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will publish once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts.

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1839, to wit:

On Monday, 6th July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 7th, at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 8th, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 9th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 10th, at Mrs. Long's.
Saturday the 11th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 13th, at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 14th, at George Fawcett's.
Wednesday the 15th, at Chesley F. Faucett's
Thursday the 16th, at James Hutcheson's.
Friday the 17th, at Gabriel B. Lee's.
Saturday the 18th, at Mason Hall.
Monday the 20th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 21st, at Chalk Level.
Wednesday the 22d, at Mrs McKee's.
Thursday the 23d, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 24th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 25th, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 27th, at Zachariah Trice's.
Tuesday the 28th, at Herndon's old store.
Wednesday the 29th, at Wm. Trice's store.
Thursday the 30th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 31st, at Thomas Long's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1840 will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'f.*

June 10. 25—

Attention!

TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the Court-house in Hillsborough, on the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial. Each private will prepare himself with six rounds of powder.

By order of the Captain.

CHARLES S. WARREN, *O. S.*

June 10. 25—

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work,

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24—

Flour, Meal & Bacon,

For Sale, by

J. J. FREELAND.

May 6. 20—

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

NEW

Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21—

Carding Wool.

THE subscriber's Machines are in good order for the despatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enoe Mills,
five miles east of Hillsborough. 23—

For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills,
Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

Methodist Protestant Camp Meetings.

CAMP meetings will be held at the following places, viz:

At Smithfield, Chatham county, commencing on the 25th July.

At Giles's School House, Randolph, on the 22d August.

At Tabernacle, Guilford, on the 19th September.

At Mount Hermon, Orange, on the 26th September.

Brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. CARTER.

May 27. 23—

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,
JOHN DALY,
ALEX'R. HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C.
April 25, 1840. 12—6w

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 92—

Union Academy,

OF ORANGE.

THE exercises of this school will close for the present session on the 13th of June, and will be resumed on the 13th of July, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.

Tuition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session,	$12 50
In the English,	7 50

Board can be had in respectable families at six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to burden the public with a tedious advertisement, setting forth the local advantages, and the usual et ceteras of a school notice; but is willing to base his claims to patronage on the proficiency of his scholars alone.

He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.

JOHN R. HOLT.

Orange county, May 15. 22—8w

*** The Raleigh Star and Register, Southern Citizen, and Greensborough Patriot, will each insert until the 13th of July, and forward accounts to this office.

Junto Academy.

THE Spring session of Junto Academy will close on Friday the 12th June, and the Fall session will commence on July the 13th.

Price for tuition as heretofore, viz: English Department $8 per session; Classical Department $12 50.

Good board can be had in the neighborhood at $6 per month. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty students with board at $7 50 per month, exclusive of candles and mending.

DANIEL W. KERR, *Principal.*

May 27. 23—

☞ The Raleigh Star, Standard, Register, and Omnibus will insert once every two weeks, three insertions.

CALL AND SEE!

NEW

Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 23. 18—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M'Culloch v. *Margaret M'Culloch.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Culloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 13 3m

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Person County.

In Equity—May Term, 1840.

Robert Harris and others v. *Benjamin Murrow & wife and others.* } Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Murrow and Nancy his wife, George Sanders and Nancy his wife, John C. Moore and Sally his wife, and Dennis O. Briant, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4 50 22—6w

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 2. 15—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGON.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 83—

Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified as executor of WILLIAM SMITH, dec'd. at Guilford County Court, February Term, 1839, requests all persons having claims against said Smith's estate, to present the same for payment.

JAMES SLOAN.

Greensborough May 1, 1840. 20—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPERATIVE MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus mordid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia,
195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 99—13m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q, Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER.

Jan 28, 1840.

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.